



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

worthy example is *Stundenfresser*, the name given to a small strip of paper on which, towards the close of the school year, as the holidays approach, is marked the number of lessons yet to be gone through. After each of these the corresponding bit of the paper is torn off. These jargons, on the whole, make use of already existing linguistic material, turning it sometimes adroitly enough to new uses.

"WHITE PERIL." — This term is applied by E. G. Browne, in his "Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century" (Cambridge, 1902) to the overflowing of Africa and Asia by European culture. Browne considers "Panislamism" to be a "mare's nest;" other writers, like the Italian Nallino, make it out to be one of the chief tendencies of the day in the Mahometan world. A good discussion of the subject will be found in C. H. Becker's article on "Panislamismus," in the "Archiv für Religionswissenschaft" for January, 1904. Becker points out that Panislamism is the creed of the Sunnite rather than the Shiite Mahometans. In Persia and in Africa different views would prevail.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

BOOKS.

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Volkskunde. FRAGEBOGEN UEBER VOLKS-MEDIZIN IN DER SCHWEIZ. Im Auftrage des Gesellschaftsvorstandes zusammengestellt von E. HOFFMANN-KRAYER. Basel: 1903. Pp. 19.

Dr. Hoffmann-Krayer's *questionnaire* on folk-medicine in Switzerland is quite comprehensive, embracing between three and four hundred items distributed among the following subjects of inquiry: Names of the parts and organs of the body, folk-lore concerning their form and appearance, functions, etc.; natural activities of bodily organs, etc., mental and psychical functions; reproduction, birth, and death; folk-hygiene, care of the body, causes of disease; folk-therapy in general; individual diseases, etc., in folk-belief and in folk-medicine; veterinary medicine among the folk. An alphabetical list of the chief topics referred to in the body of the *questionnaire* occupies pages 14-17, and specimen answers are given on the last two pages.

DIE WERKE MAISTRE FRANÇOIS VILLONS. Mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen herausgegeben von DR. WOLFGANG VON WURZBACH. Erlangen: Fr. Junge, 1903. Pp. 186. Price 3 Mk.

This is the first edition of the works of the famous old French poet to appear in Germany. Besides the text the volume contains a critical introduction on Villon's life and works (pp. 5-31), a bibliography of the various editions of his poems, and of the more recent writing about his life and works. There are five works cited concerning his "jargon." In 1885 Villon's "Le grant testament" was published in a Danish translation.